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ESTABLISHED 1857

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No. 16,419. 號九十四千六萬一第 日六初月一十年二統宣 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7TH, 1910. 三拜禮 號七月二十年十一百九千一英港香 PRICE \$3 PER MONTH.

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[a34-2]

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[a1351]

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1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
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1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
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Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [113]

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[a28]

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Hongkong, 2nd December, 1910. [1344]

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Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong 5th December 1910. [1354]

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Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [a542]

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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a35]

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Comfortable accommodation for travellers  
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from Canton, give easy communication with  
both these centres.  
Cable Address—"BOAVISTA."  
For Terms, apply to  
[a215] THE MANAGER.

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[a1332]



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ONLY communications relating to the news of the day should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only. No anonymous or signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply for Cash. Telegraphic Address: "PRESS." Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber. P. O. Box, 84. Telephone No. 12.

On the 5th, at 52, The Peak, the wife of  
EDDIE FORSTER, of a son. (1259)

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEY ROAD C  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 7TH, 1910.

It is to be hoped that the words of wisdom on the subject of China's need of foreign capital which fell from the lips of the British Consul-General at the railway opening ceremony at Canton on Monday will receive in the Chinese Press the publicity they deserve. As the speech was delivered in English before an audience ninety per cent. Chinese, and not translated, it is probable that the great majority of those to whom the observations were more particularly addressed understood not a word. There were, of course, many who did, but in their case Mr. JAMIESON, we would fain believe, was preaching to the converted when he dwelt upon the elementary economic truth that the more money China looks up in railways the less she will have to develop the natural resources along the line. It has been very clearly shown in recent years that the floating capital available in China is not sufficient to meet the needs of both these objects, or even to fully meet the requirements of either of them. It is important that both projects should proceed simultaneously, for the success of railway undertakings will largely depend on industrial and commercial developments along the line of route. There is plenty of capital abroad available for investment in

China, and it is an extremely short-sighted policy to refuse the proffered help, and a very perverted patriotism which would see in its employment a menace to the sovereign rights of the nation. What the Chinese and all others imbued with similar ideas need to learn is, in Mr. JAMIESON'S words, that China cannot afford to wait. She must have money, and must have it quickly, for "the sooner the country is opened up and developed by means of railway enterprise, the sooner will the Chinese people reach their ideals." It is interesting to find the same point of view presented by a Chinese writer in our Anglo-Chinese contemporary, the *Peking Daily News*. He pertinently points out that China is not the only nation which has availed herself of outside help in the early stages of industrial evolution. Particular mention is made of Sir EDWARD BLOUNT'S financial interests in railways in France and other continental countries; it is also mentioned that an English Engineer constructed the Paris-Rouen line, and not only employed English assistant engineers, but brought over to France a number of English engine-drivers and navvies. When the writer deals with the position in China he says—

For some time past the public of this country have formed the extravagant ambition to build all future railways with home capital. If this ambition has nothing to recommend it, we must admit its justification from the patriotic point of view. But patriotism is not backed up by material resources in more an idle dream. Doubtless there exists in this country enormous wealth, but it exists in the form of potential wealth and not in the form of capital ready in the money market for investment. The credit system is still in its infancy; small savings are either hoarded in bullion or personal ornaments or are invested in small and profitable ways. No machinery as yet exists for bringing them out for collective and effective use. Moreover, the accumulation of wealth in this country has not touched the "margin" where railway investment is profitable, whereas in Europe and America that "margin" has not only been touched but passed beyond. Thus, even if railway capital could be raised at home—which is very doubtful—it is against all business instinct to get it at the most expensive market, thus sacrificing material gains for romantic sentiments.

The problem of foreign capital in the financial crisis is how to dispose of their money; they look round the world for new fields to invest the surplus capital they have in hand. Our railways suit them admirably, the capital is safe with Government guarantee and the return good. They are not prompted to lend for ulterior motive, as the public is too apt to believe, but for business gain. And that is the reason why we never experience any difficulty in raising our railway capital abroad. Sallans and South American republics may hag around in vain, industrial entrepreneurs may have to leave stocks at a considerable discount, but our railway administration, if it comes to, can always name a figure and get it at a moderate interest and ready at par. That the Chinese Government in borrowing foreign capital for railway construction is well able to safeguard its sovereign rights and interests, there is already ample proof, and just as thousands have lived to regret the hostility they evinced but a few years ago to the introduction of railways, so we are confident will there be thousands before many years have passed to deplore the short-sightedness of the policy which refuses not only the financial assistance proffered from abroad, but disdains also to seek the advice and assistance of foreign engineers of proved ability and experience.

H.E. Yuen Shu-hsun, ex-Viceroy of Canton and formerly Thoi of Shanghai, has arrived at Shanghai from Hongkong, and proceeded to Nanking, where he expects to reside.

At the Magistracy yesterday Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced a Chinese to twelve months' imprisonment and four hours' stocks for snatching a \$5 bill from a native gentleman in Queen's Road Central.

On the complaint of Dr. J. W. Hartley, whose residence was being struck with lumps of flying stone, a contractor from Kowloon was summoned before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday for failing to take proper precautions while blasting rock. A fine of \$50 was imposed.

The public of Hongkong will have an opportunity this evening at six o'clock in the Lecture Hall of Union Church, Kennedy Road, to discuss the ideas of the late Count Tolstoi. We understand that a brief introduction will be given by the Rev. C. H. Hickling, and it will be open for any who wish, to take part in the discussion.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 4th December, (closed on Wednesday last, for St. Andrew's Ball) shows that of non-Chinese there were 215 to the Library and 163 to the Museum, and of Chinese 104 to the former and 192 to the latter. The Library was, therefore, used by 319 persons and the Museum by 209.

Another enjoyable quadrille party was held at the Royal Artillery Theatre, Victoria Barracks, last night, the members of the Sergeants' Dance Club being the hosts. There was a large attendance and an excellent dance programme. The music struck up at eight o'clock and dancing continued merrily until midnight. A capable and industrious committee were in charge of all arrangements, and their efforts to promote the pleasure of guests left nothing to be desired.

Summons against a number of parents for failing to have their children vaccinated were dealt with by Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday. Fines varying from \$1 to \$5 were imposed in most instances.

A sequel to the recent Chinese riot at Cardiff was the appearance at Swansea Assizes of seven Chinese seafaring men, who were indicted for riotous behaviour and for beating and wounding two other Chinese men. All were found guilty and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

In the leading article on Monday it was said that the agitation at Queen's College against the Police was due to the arrest of three students for obstructing an Indian policeman. We learn that this was an error. The real cause was the arrest of a Chinese student for forcing his way past the police guarding the vicinity of the building collapse in Aberdeen Street. We learn that the three boys who appeared in the case were referred to had nothing whatever to do with the recent agitation, and we are glad to be able to make the correction.

## DEPARTURE OF THE LATE GOVERNOR OF MACAO.

H.E. Marques and Lady Marques left Hongkong yesterday for Europe by the French mail steamer. Among those who gathered at Blakes Pier to bid them farewell were—

The Rt. Rev. Bishop of Macao, The Rt. Rev. Bishop Pozzoli, The Very Rev. Fr. De Maria, The Rev. Fr. Sacramento, The Rev. Fr. Spada, Commander Leiria and Mrs. Leiria, Miss Rozario, Mr. P. Loureiro and Misses Loureiro, Mrs. Cordeiro, Mrs. Carreira, Mrs. Leo, D. Almeida Castro, Mr. P. N. da Silva and Misses Silva, Chevalier J. M. Alves. The President and Vice-President of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Commanders and Officers of Dona Amelia and Patria, The Attorney-General of Macao, Dr. Almeida, of Macao, Capt. Mendes of Macao Artillery, P. M. N. da Silva, F. P. V. Soares, A. H. M. Silva, D. P. Lopes, Julio Carvalho and others too numerous to mention.

## OPIUM CASES.

On Monday night Chief Excise Officer Hogarth arrested two Chinese on board the steamer *Lymoon* for selling 150 taels of prepared opium. The men were charged before Mr. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday, and the first was fined \$700 or three months' imprisonment. The charge against the second was withdrawn, his Worship being satisfied that he was a sampan-man, and was engaged to convey the opium aboard.

Two men from Shaukiwan were convicted on a charge of being in possession of a quantity of prepared opium. The first, who had eight previous convictions, was fined \$100, the alternative being two months' imprisonment. The second was ordered to pay a fine of \$25, or to go to gaol for one month.

## BRITISH AND CHINESE CORPORATION.

The report for the year ended June 30 states that the profits amounted to £11,478, which with the amount brought forward makes the balance to the credit of profit and loss £23,198. The directors recommended a dividend of 10s. per share (at the rate of 10 per cent. on the amount paid up), tax free, leaving £210,693 to be carried forward. In their last report the directors mentioned that a demand for participation which had not been foreseen had arisen in connection with proposals which had been on foot for a considerable period, and in which the corporation was interested, for financing the construction of two important projected Chinese railways. The rearrangement of interests necessitated by this claim has been satisfactorily concluded and negotiations resumed with the Chinese Government.

## THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE'S VISIT TO ASIA.

It has been decided that a narrative of the German Crown Prince's visit to Asia shall be published soon after his return to Europe, and Dr. Georg Wegener has been appointed to accompany his Imperial and Royal Highness throughout his travels, in order to collect material. Dr. Wegener joined the Crown Prince in Ceylon, and will accompany the expedition throughout. It is understood that the Crown Prince is extremely interested in the proposed narrative, and hopes to see it next year in the hands of every young German. It will be published by the *Deutscher Verlag* in Stuttgart, one of the best German publishing firms, who will bring it out in the most attractive form. No doubt there will be an English translation.

Dr. Wegener is a geographer and a traveller, and was a pupil of the late Baron von Richtshofen. During the last 20 years he has travelled a great deal in nearly every part of the world, has done some exploring work in the interior of China, and has written several books, as well as scientific and popular articles on his journeys. He has recently been Lecturer of Geography at the Commercial High School of Berlin, and was some time Secretary of the Berlin Geographical Society. He had the honour of lecturing to the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess at Potsdam on all the countries which he proposed should be visited. It will be remembered that it was from his wife, Frau Olga Julia Wegener, that the British Museum purchased a large collection of very fine Chinese pictures, collected by herself and Dr. Wegener during their travels in China.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The H.A. Line steamer *Westphalia* left Shanghai on the 5th inst. and may be expected here to-morrow.  
The T.K.K. steamer *Kiyo Maru* left Callao for this port via Mexican ports, Honolulu, and Japan ports on the 30th ultimo.  
The I.G.M. steamer *Prinz Ludwig*, which left here on the 2nd instant, at 10 a.m., arrived at Shanghai on the 5th inst. at 1 p.m.

## TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

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## CHINESE ADMIRAL'S APPOINTMENT.

PEKING, December 6th.  
Admiral Sah Chen Ping has been appointed Commander of the Yangtze Squadron, but it is doubtful whether he will accept the post.  
The appointment has occasioned the keenest concern among Chinese and foreigners, for it is a virtual reduction in rank of this capable officer who possesses a reputation for integrity which extends beyond the borders of China.

[REUTERS' SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

## THE GENERAL ELECTION.

LONDON, December 6th.  
The Unionist papers are not jubilant over the results so far, but profess satisfaction.

## SIR E. L. O'MALLEY DEFEATED.

LONDON, December 6th.  
Sir Edward L. O'Malley, who was Attorney General in Hongkong, 1880-89, and subsequently Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, stood as Liberal candidate for Lewisham and has been defeated.

## MR. GERSHOM STEWART'S VIEWS.

Speaking at Ellersmere Port, Mr. Gershom Stewart, M.P. for the Wirral division of Cheshire, said that the House of Commons was the most unrepresentative place in the world. Each new member was assessed according to his good-fellowship and worth as a man. When there was an influx of Labour members shilling donors were arranged for—and very good they were! Payment of members was neither necessary nor desirable. It was possible to live in London and sport a silk hat on a hundred pounds a year.

## COMING CHANGES IN THE BRITISH FLEET.

SIR W. MAY TO VACATE HIS COMMAND.

The London *Express* is informed on high authority that Admiral Sir William May will vacate the command of the Home Fleet in March next, two years from the date of his appointment.

Prior to Admiral May's appointment the Home Fleet was a minor force, subsidiary in every way to the Channel Fleet, which was commanded by Lord Charles Beresford. The Home Fleet included only six fully commissioned battleships, and was commanded by Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman.

The Channel Fleet was abolished and merged into the Home Fleet in March, 1909. Sir Francis Bridgeman went to the Admiralty as Second Sea Lord, replacing Sir William May, who took over command of the new Home Fleet.

Now Vice-Admiral Bridgeman is again to follow in the footsteps of Admiral May. When the latter hands down his flag as Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet he will be succeeded by Sir Francis Bridgeman.

It is believed that the new Second Sea Lord will be Vice-Admiral Sir George Neville. This officer is at present commanding the Third and Fourth Divisions of the Home Fleet, a position which brings an officer into close touch with the personnel of the Fleet, which is the peculiar sphere of the Second Sea Lord.

THE NEW COMMANDER.  
Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman was born on December 7, 1848, and will be sixty-two years of age when he again hoists his flag. Although an inferior rank, he is slightly older than Sir William May, who was born on July 31, 1849.

It is possible that Sir Francis will be a full admiral by the time he resumes command of the Home Fleet. Two officers famous in controversy will retire next year. On January 25, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher will reach the age of seventy, and will be comparatively retired. On the 10th of the following month Lord Charles Beresford will attain the age of sixty-five, and unless circumstances conspire to bring about his promotion to Admiral of the Fleet, he will be retired as a full admiral.

These two retirements will leave Sir Francis Bridgeman at the head of the vice-admirals list, so that one death or voluntary retirement during the next four months would cause his advancement to full admiral. In any case, his promotion will not be long delayed, since Admiral Sir Charles Druce, Commander in Chief at the Navy, will be sixty-five on August 27 next, and will retire.

Further important changes in the constitution of the fleet in home waters will coincide with these alterations in command. In the first place, the Atlantic Fleet will cease to be an independent command and will be merged in the Home Fleet, completing a process which has really been in operation since this fleet was first formed in 1905.

Vice-Admiral Princeps Louis of Battenberg, the present Commander-in-Chief, will be succeeded by Rear-Admiral Sir J. E. Jellicoe, now serving at the Admiralty as Controller of the Navy. The new commander, however, will not command "in chief," but has been appointed merely to "command the Atlantic Fleet," which he will do under the orders of Vice-Admiral Bridgeman.

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[REUTERS' SPECIAL POLITICAL SERVICE.]

## THE GENERAL ELECTION.

FURTHER UNOPPOSED RETURNS.

LONDON, December 6th.

Further unopposed returns are:

UNIONIST.	LIBERAL.
Harrow	Shipley
Antrim, East	Stirling Burghs.
Medway	Merionethshire
Bootle	Montgomeryshire
Tamworth	Clackmannanshire
Glasgow and	Morley
Aberdeen Univs.	Cardiganshire
Richmond	
Kingswinford	LABOUR.
New Forest	Normanton

Blackpool

Basingstoke

Kinge (?)

Aylesbury

Armagh, Mid.

Sudbury

Chertsey

Dorset, S

Edinburg Unive.

MONDAY'S ELECTIONS.

UNIONISTS.

Liverpool

(Exchange Div)

Hereford City

Taunton

Toxteth W

Derbyshire W

Abercromby

Windsor

Gt. Yarmouth

Preston (2)

Westminster City

Kirkdale

Rottingham E

Birkenhead

Shrewsbury

Nottingham S

St. Pancras S

Textheth E

Hammersmith

Walsall

Holborn

Kensington S

Kensington N

Bath (2)

Islington N

Greenwich

Worcester City

Christchurch

Clerkenwell

Lewisham

St. Pancras W

Chatham

LIBERALS.

Leeds N

Leeds, C

Leeds, W

Carlisle City

Grantham

Wakefield City

Dewsbury

Leeds S

Swansea Town

Paisley

Blackburn

Middlesboro

Newcastle-under-Lyne

Islington W

Gateshead

Peterborough

St. Pancras E

Nottingham W

Leicester

Huddersfield

Stockport

Cheltenham

Oldham (2)

Finsbury E

Norwich

LABOURITES.

Leeds E

Blackburn

Stoke-upon-Trent

Leicester

Stockport

Norwich

NATIONALIST

Scotland Div

(L'pool)

STATE OF THE POLL.

The results of the election so far are—

Unionists..... 115

Liberals..... 87

Labour..... 14

Nationalists..... 16

Members elected... 292

to be elected 438

670

The Right Hon. W. Runciman has been re-elected, as also Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Philip Snowden, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, and the Right Hon. A. E. B. B. B.

UNIONIST GAINS.

The Unionists have gained—

St. Pancras, W

Birkenhead

Exchange (Liverpool)

Islington, N

LIBERAL GAINS.

The Liberals have captured—

Wakefield

Cheltenham

## PARTY GAINS.

So far the Unionists have captured eleven Liberal or Labour seats and the Liberals have captured six—a net gain for the Unionists of five seats.

UNIONIST.  
The names of the defeated members and the majorities wiped out by Unionists up to the present are:

Constituency	Majority	Jan. 1910.
St. Pancras W, Sir W. Collins, L	10	
Islington, N, Mr. D. S. Waterson, L	31	
Birkenhead, Mr. H. Vivian, L	144	
Exchange (L'pool), Mr. M. Muespratt, L	161	
King's Lynn, Mr. T. Bowles, L	262	
Ashton-under-Lyne, Mr. A. H. Scott, L	293	
Wigan, Mr. H. Twist, Lab	510	
Darlington, Mr. J. T. Lincoln, L	29	
Salford, S, Mr. W. P. Byles, L	857	
Great Grimsby, Mr. T. Wing, L	322	
Warrington, Mr. A. H. Crossfield, L	153	

LIBERAL.  
The adverse majorities



# HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD

## IMPORTANT MINUTE BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

### INTERESTING DISCUSSION.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday at the Board Room. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe presided, and there were present:—Hon. Mr. W. Chatham C.M.G. (Vice-President), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown (Registrar-General), Hon. Mr. E. A. Howett, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Colonel Bedford, R.A.M.C. (Principal Medical Officer), Dr. Fitzwilliams, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. Ng Hon Tsz, Dr. E. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. W. J. Pearce (Assistant Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. W. Rowan Rowlands (secretary).

**POKFULUM WATER SUPPLY.**  
The following letter was received from the Government relative to the Pokfulum water supply. It was addressed by His Excellency to the Colonial Secretary:

I have read with much regret several discussions which have taken place at meetings of the Sanitary Board on the subject of references made to the Government on the question of the Pokfulum water supply; the proposal to convert a latrine at Hungnam into a trough closet; and to the Governor-in-Council on recommendations to water closets; for I observed that some of the members appeared to be under the impression either that the recommendations of the Board did not receive adequate attention, or that it was useless for the Sanitary Board to make recommendations if they were to be overruled by the Governor-in-Council. What power will influence the Government? asks Dr. Fitzwilliams. "If a report by the Sanitary Board fails? Why have a Sanitary Board at all?" The community, if I may judge by the local Press, not unreasonably infers that the Government have treated the recommendations with but small consideration. I take this opportunity of correcting this impression.

The law of the Colony which has been in operation for many years gives certain powers to the Sanitary Board, and in the general interests of the community imposes an extra safeguard in certain matters by insisting upon the additional concurrence of the Governor-in-Council. If the Executive Council out of deference to the Board accepted without question all its recommendations, it would have ceased to discharge the duty laid upon it by law. If, after careful examination, it finds itself compelled to dissent from the conclusions of the Board, the course (in any matter of importance) has usually been taken of referring the matter back to the Sanitary Board for reconsideration with a full statement of the reasons which led the Governor-in-Council to come to an opposite conclusion. Not infrequently these reasons have contained matter which was not before the Board when they recorded their recommendation. This course—instead of an unexplained dissent—appears to me the most courteous and reasonable which could be adopted, yet it is especially condemned in the papers before me.

It remains to be shown whether, in the cases referred to, the Governor-in-Council has dealt hastily and without due and full consideration of the representations made by the Sanitary Board. In the matter of water closets, I will be very brief, as it is not the question immediately under consideration. In this question the Government has been influenced by the strongly reiterated views of its medical adviser, that the immunity from typhoid, enteric and similar diseases is probably due to the absence of sewage drains, and that to introduce these to any available extent would constitute a danger to public health. Again, the harbour is necessarily subject to much contamination from the shipping, large and small, which frequents it, but its cleanliness is preserved to a large extent by the very powerful current which runs through it. The Government therefore has desired not to increase the avoidable pollution by adding to any considerable extent sewage from closets and latrines on land, especially where the outflow would be in a part of the harbour not much affected by the sea. Barring these principles in view, the Governor-in-Council has, when considering applications for water closets, been guided by a rough and ready standard as to the urgency of the particular case. The question of the conversion of a latrine at Hungnam into a trough closet was similarly very fully considered by the Government, during my absence, and an alternative—and it was believed a more effective remedy—was proposed.

I turn to the matter of the Pokfulum reservoir and "the unpalatable Lome truths" which Dr. Fitzwilliams has found it to be his duty to lay before me through the Board of which he is a member. He considers: "the policy of inaction of the Government to be a dangerous neglect of the public welfare," and that the continued presence of the bacillus coli in the unfiltered water issued for drinking purposes to the district of Pokfulum constitutes "a grave menace to the public health, and it is not too much to say that it is courting an epidemic of disease in the Colony." This danger, he points out, is especially great because the district concerned "is the one from which almost the entire European population obtain their milk supply." These statements made public in the Press are sufficient to create alarm and to cause the community to resent "a policy of inaction" in circumstances so serious.

The question of the contamination of the Pokfulum reservoir was raised during my recent absence from the Colony. It was immediately and exhaustively inquired into by the Government and the result of their investigations was communicated to the Sanitary Board. It was pointed out that for a great number of years no new buildings had been erected in the

catchment area, and that the sewage from existing buildings is diverted so that none is discharged into the catchment area. The suggestions of the special committee were adopted almost in their entirety. Exhaustive enquiries were at the same time made into the chemical and bacteriological tests applied and into the standards assigned by experts as applicable to pure and potable water. Sir Henry May, in a final minute, dated 6th October, 1910, directed that experiments extending over six months should be carried out. The correspondence and enquiries form a bulky pile and certainly do not indicate a policy of inaction or that the representations of the Sanitary Board have been practically ignored by Government.

It remains for me in the interests of the community to examine as briefly as I can the present recommendation of the Sanitary Board that the Pokfulum reservoir shall be abandoned. One source of danger is said to consist in the district being the one from which the milk supply is drawn. The milk cannot, of course, be contaminated by the water drunk by the cows, and the Dairy Company have shown that their admirable methods of cleaning all utensils by sterilisation at high temperatures and by steam jets preclude any possibility of contamination by contact with vessels washed in impure water. The water from Pokfulum reservoir which is used in the city of Victoria is all filtered through the filter beds at West Point, and is only of the unfiltered water consumed in the district itself of which complaint is made. The recommendation, therefore, that the Pokfulum water should be eliminated from the supply of the Colony, appears to be hardly justifiable. It is in any case a counsel of perfection and impossible to carry out until we have some other supply to replace it, for even with this supply we were in imminent danger of a water famine early in the present year. Already the river main system so disliked by the Chinese has had to be instituted as a precaution against a renewed deficiency next year. That the finances of the Colony may render it possible to proceed before long with the Tytam Tuk scheme is my earnest hope, but I hardly think that either the British or the Chinese community would welcome a new and special tax to enable the immediate construction of this work. Even so, during the years in which the new reservoir was being constructed it would be impossible to do without Pokfulum. Dr. Fitzwilliams, however, in the minutes which accompanied the resolution confines his indictment to the unfiltered water supplied to the village of Pokfulum and its environs. The principal reason for the Board's recommendation is apparently that the catchment area is under suspicion and should be condemned. The report, however, of the Bacteriologist on the water supply of the Colony upon which the recommendation was based shows that the unfiltered water taken from the Pokfulum reservoir is actually purer than the unfiltered water from the Tytam and Kowloon reservoirs. But the Pokfulum district in this matter is no worse off than any other district or village in the Colony except Aberdeen, and perhaps Shaukiwan, where the supply is partly filtered. That "impure and unfiltered water is supplied to human beings to drink" is an indictment applicable to the whole of this and every other colony in the world with which I am acquainted, provided these human beings are living in outlying villages; for obviously elaborate and costly schemes for filtration can only be taken in hand for large cities.

I trust that what I have said may reassure the public, both as to the instant efforts by Government to find a practicable solution and as to the real dimensions of the danger. Since, however, so responsible a body as the Sanitary Board still entertain fears regarding this question I will, if the thorough investigation now being conducted by the Government Bacteriologist should warrant that course, appoint a committee of experts to suggest any practicable means of dealing with it, such, for instance, as condensing on the spot and issuing only condensed water when the bacteriological test indicates a fall below an accepted standard. By means such as this I was enabled in a heat-quarantine station in Africa to practically eradicate dysentery where it had been extremely prevalent.

You can communicate this minute to the Sanitary Board, for I am most anxious to remove the entirely erroneous impression which some members appear to entertain that their recommendations are not accorded sufficient weight and to convince them that the action of the Government—no less than that of the Board—has been conscientiously directed to the discharge of public duty.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS intimated:—The direct assurance of His Excellency that the Government have now under active consideration the whole question of the Pokfulum collecting area and in particular the present condition of the unfiltered water being issued as potable to that district cannot fail to allay the fears of the general public. The appointment of a commission as noted in His Excellency's minute of November 22nd will be welcomed by those who held very decided views on the matter.

Mr. HOOPER.—It is satisfactory to find that His Excellency the Governor has personally investigated the grievances of the Sanitary Board as to the treatment their considered decisions have received by the Executive Council. One question arises in my mind on His Excellency's minute. Are the medical advisers to the Executive Council more competent to express an opinion on the subject referred to than the advisers and medical members of the Board, who are equally disinterested, and who are entitled to have all the evidence on each subject laid before them? If the Executive Council should have any additional evidence which was not available to the Sanitary Board when they con-

sidered and dealt with the matter, I consider the Executive Council should remit the case back for reconsideration, with such additional evidence, before they finally reject the Board's recommendation.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT intimated:—The main question is the safety or otherwise of water from Pokfulum. I still maintain this water is liable at any time to be contaminated. We cannot do without Pokfulum until the larger Tytam scheme has been carried out. The sooner this change can be effected the better for the health of the Colony.

The PRESIDENT.—Does any member wish to address the Board on the subject of His Excellency's minute?

Mr. HOOPER said he thought all were very pleased so far as the matter of the Pokfulum reservoir was concerned to find that His Excellency was willing to appoint a commission, no doubt to be composed entirely of medical men, to go into the allegations which had been made concerning the district surrounding the reservoir and more particularly its insalubrious state. He would now pass on to the matter of water closets, which also had been dealt with by His Excellency, and in which he had said he had read with regret the views taken by members of the Sanitary Board.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL.—Which members?

Mr. HOOPER.—If you will allow me to proceed.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT.—We are discussing the Pokfulum water supply, not the question of water closets.

Mr. HOOPER.—No, we are discussing the Governor's minute. I think I am in order.

The PRESIDENT.—Yes, proceed.

Mr. HOOPER, reverting to the subject of water closets, stated that the view of the Executive Council had drawn a protest from some of the members of the Board who saw no use in voting on those subjects considering that when they went up to the Executive Council the Board's decisions were overruled. His Excellency went on in some detail to discuss the reason why it was thought inadvisable to have closets. Amongst others was given the reason that the harbour would be polluted and there would not be sufficient scouring by the tides. The Board's worthy Vice-President, the Director of Public Works, signed a report by the Committee appointed to consider the question of permitting water closets in buildings in Kowloon. That report stated:—

"The positions of the outfalls of the various sewers were carefully investigated in connection with the question and it was ascertained that the principal ones for the district occupied by the peninsula south of Gascoigne Road, are situated at Kowloon Point, where they are exposed to the full effect of the tidal currents. After duly considering the replies received, we are of opinion that the objections which have been raised in some of them are not sufficient to justify the refusal of water closets in the case of European residences within the area mentioned in paragraph 2, and we recommend that permission for those conveniences be granted in the case of buildings of the class and in the district mentioned." The Deputy Director of Public Works who gave evidence before the Committee, said: "The question of the possible pollution of the waters of the harbour from sewer outfalls may be neglected. Considering the depths of water and strong tidal currents that run during the whole of the year leading to the general dispersion and mixing of all foreign matters with the tidal waters, there would be little fear of any nuisance being created. (See Mr. Cooper's report of 23rd July, 1893.) But, should the neighbourhood of the outfall sewers become objectionable on this score, arrangements could with little difficulty be made for the interception of solid fecal matter." Mr. Boulton, who he thought, was chief executive engineer, said: "The conditions at Kowloon Point are favourable to its introduction there; the district possesses a constant and ample supply of water; it has a system of small pipe sewers separate from the storm-water drains; these sewers discharge into deep tidal water; the sewage is still fresh at the time of discharge, owing to the comparatively short distances it has to travel; and its speedy dispersion is ensured by the strength of the tidal currents." Mr. Hooper proceeded to say he quoted these opinions for the information of His Excellency, who had apparently been slightly misled. His Excellency went on to say that if in the majority of cases the Executive Council did not confirm the decisions of the Board those decisions were sent back for reconsideration; all he could say, he did not remember one such case. He thought with regard to the advisers of the Executive Council that they could not be better than those of the Sanitary Board. His Excellency said the Council had additional information which was not available for the Board. He thought in such a case that the papers should be sent back to the Board with such additional information. Further, he ventured to say that the Board had information which in many cases the Executive Council did not possess. The Board appointed a committee and the individual members made inspections. He could not do better than quote one case in which the Board recommended the granting of an application under section 175. The application was refused by the Executive Council, but on his recommendation the matter was re-committed and he personally asked the Colonial Secretary if he would go and inspect the place himself. He did so. What was the consequence? The matter was re-considered by the Executive Council and they reversed their decision. He merely quoted this instance to show that the Board was in a position to go into matters more thoroughly than the Executive Council. He quite appreciated what His Excellency said that if the

Executive Council out of deference to the Board accepted without question all its recommendations it would cease to discharge the duty laid upon it by law. He quite agreed, but if the Council acted on evidence which was not before the Board he thought it was only fair that the matter should be referred back to them with that additional evidence. It was an open secret that members did not attend the meetings of the Board, as they said there was nothing to come for. The Board, they said, was practically an advisory board, and its advice was set aside so often by the Executive Council.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT.—Don't speak for me. I am a member of both bodies.

The PRESIDENT.—Please let there be no interruption.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT.—The member has no right to speak for me.

Mr. HOOPER.—I am going to proceed until I am ruled out of order by the Chairman. Some of the members of this Board are members of the Executive Council. What is the good of our spending our time here if members who are members of the Executive Council have not time to come, but go up to the Council and override the decisions of the Board of which they are members?

Hon. Mr. HEWETT.—I don't propose to reply to the hon. member's remarks. I consider they are too silly for anything.

Mr. HOOPER.—I thank the hon. member.

The PRESIDENT (to Mr. Howett).—If you have anything to say—

Hon. Mr. HEWETT.—I say that Mr. Hooper in his speech just now made a sort of covert attack, presumably on myself. There is only one other member who is on the Executive Council as well as the Board. I say his remarks are entirely unfounded, quite unjustified and not worth replying to.

The paper was laid on the table.

**MALARIA AT SHANKIWAN.**

The following reply from the Government, relative to malaria at Shaukiwan, was read:—With reference to your letter of the 27th ult. I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to forward for the information of the Board the enclosed copy of a minute by the Registrar-General dated the 14th instant. His Excellency has approved the free issue of quinine to the Chinese Dispensary.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL's minute was as follows:—"The Chinese are more likely to be induced to take quinine" by Dispensary than by the police. We can only use persuasion, because unless the recipient of the quinine is made to swallow it before the Inspector's eyes there is no guarantee he will take it, though no doubt Inspector Collett could get plenty of people to apply for the quinine simply to please him. The best results will be obtained, I think, by supplying quinine to the Dispensary and directing the doctor to press quinine on the patients wherever he feels he can do so with profit. The Dispensary can purchase the quinine from the Government, but cannot make a charge for it, and the Dispensary is maintained by public subscriptions.

Since writing the above I have analysed the death returns for September. Leaving six out of account in considering the barracks, there remain fourteen at Shaukiwan West, but not in Shaukiwan proper. The astonishing thing is that with all this malaria in house and village boats, there is so little in the village itself, and in all the houses adjacent to the main road from Quarry Bay to Shaukiwan.

Colonel BRYDON intimated:—I am very glad to see that free quinine is to be issued to the residents at Shaukiwan when they wish it. I should like to draw attention to the fact that even the number of deaths, as reduced by the official analysis of districts, must represent an enormous number of cases.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS.—Is the free distribution of quinine already in effect?

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL.—Yes, since the Dispensary was opened.

The paper was laid on the table.

**APPLICATION FOR LEAVE.**

An application by Inspector Cotton for three months' vacation leave was submitted to the Board.

The PRESIDENT informed members that a Medical Board had recommended that Inspector Cotton be invalided out of the service on the expiration of his current year's service, the 25th March, 1911. On that date the Inspector would have completed sixteen years' service. The application was submitted for the consideration of the Board.

Mr. HOOPER intimated:—Is he not well enough to do his work till his time expires in March?

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL.—What does he want vacation leave for? Who does he suggest should do his work?

The PRESIDENT said in connection with this application he would like to point out that a medical inquiry had been held into the state of this Inspector's health and it was decided that he was unfit for further service in the tropics. As he had stated in his minute in order to enable the Inspector to complete sixteen years' service and to get a sixteen years' pension, as the cool weather was coming on, he was permitted to stay on until he finished his year on the 26th March, 1911. He now applied for three months' leave to enable him to go on January 1st. This was nothing unusual. Any officer retiring usually applied for three or four months' leave and it was usually granted by the Government. He was entitled to it subject to the exigencies of the service and he got it if he could be spared. In this case the Inspector would in all probability proceed to England as soon as he got leave and a new man would have to be appointed with effect from January 1st, so there was no necessity for making a provision to carry on his work during his absence. Inspector Cotton had had very little leave, and in the circumstances the President saw no objection to this application.

Mr. HOOPER.—Have you got plenty of inspectors, sir?

The PRESIDENT.—No, we have not. Inspector Cotton is on special work at the Slaughter-house and it will be necessary to replace him if he goes on leave.

Mr. HOOPER.—We don't know the date on which the Medical Board said he was unfit for service, therefore we may take it that he is not fit for service now.

The PRESIDENT.—The medical board reported on July 2nd.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT.—I don't see any reason why this man should not carry on during the cool weather until the middle of March when he has got to go. It simply means that he is trying to reach a big pension out of the ratepayers and meantime he is trying to go away three months earlier and to get someone else to do his work. I don't think the application should be considered. Either the man ought to have gone at once or he ought to stop on till the end of his year.

Mr. HOOPER.—If staying on would aggravate the disease I would certainly let him off, but I don't think it would.

The PRESIDENT.—I don't think it is a question of aggravating the disease, but I think the older members of the service present will bear me out that it is the custom of the Government to allow a man his full pay leave. It seems hard that he should do his work, be entitled to his leave, and then not be allowed to take it simply because he is invalided out of the service. If it is a question of his not being able to be spared then I should certainly say his leave cannot be granted, but in other circumstances personally I would recommend it.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT.—If what you say is correct, and the man is entitled to all these things, I don't see why you should refer the matter to us at all. It is a matter for the Government to settle. If it was a question of asking for something to which he was not entitled it would be a different thing.

The PRESIDENT.—I am in an awkward position. Under the Colonial regulations, subject to the exigencies of the service, he is entitled to this leave. When I was appointed President of the Board I received distinct instructions that I was to lay these matters before the Board, and I am doing so. There was a point I overlooked, that is, that no new Inspector can be appointed in his place until his three months' vacation leave has expired. Therefore, so far as I can see, it is not possible to spare him because there must be two inspectors at the Kowloon Slaughter-house. I should be glad if members would allow this matter to stand over and I will report to them definitely at next meeting.

**PROPOSED IMPERIAL EXHIBITION IN 1915.**

A scheme has been set on foot for the holding of a large Imperial Exhibition in London in 1915, the aims and objects of which are more especially to show what can be produced and manufactured within the Empire. The originator of the scheme is Captain Sir Peter C. Van B. Stewart-Barn, until recently senior member for Cape Town in the Cape Parliament, and he has succeeded in getting together an influential temporary committee.

The year 1915 is selected, among other reasons, because it is hoped that the next Colonial Conference will be held in that year, because the Prince of Wales will be celebrating his 21st birthday, and, further, because it will be the 700th anniversary of the signing of Magna Charta. Men of all political parties will take part in the work, and it is hoped that all parts of the Empire will be able to compete in a friendly way to show exactly what can be produced and manufactured by them. In this way the Empire as a whole will be able to see exactly what its manufacturing and producing powers are. It is intended that at prominent men shall visit the various British Colonies in order to get the people thoroughly interested in the scheme. The same work will also have to be done in the United Kingdom, and when the exhibition is held it is proposed to organize congresses in connection with it for the discussion of such subjects as agriculture, commerce, the newspaper Press, shipping, education, &c.; in fact, any subject that will tend to bring the Mother Country and the Colonies closer together.

The question of a guarantee will have to be considered by the committee. It is not expected, however, that there will be any difficulty in arranging this. Nobody prominently connected with the exhibition will derive any benefit from it. Should there be any profit it is intended that it shall be used to further objects in the interests of the Empire. Letters wishing the scheme every success have been received from Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Churchill, and Colonel Seely, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. The High Commissioners for Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand have not only joined the committee, but have promised to give every assistance in their power. Lord Strathcona especially has helped greatly to get prominent Canadians interested in the movement.

Sir Peter Stewart-Barn has had an interview with the President of the Board of Trade, and was received by him very sympathetically; but he pointed out that in no circumstances could he commit the Imperial Government to any scheme. The movement is entirely non-political. Questions of Free Trade and Protection or any other question of political controversy will not come into the scheme at all. The only desire is that it should be taken up in a truly Imperial spirit as an exhibition promoted for the benefit of the people of the Empire. It is hoped that later on, when the committee is once properly started, a strong ladies' committee will be formed. Sir Peter will be pleased if all those who are interested in the scheme will communicate with him at the temporary offices of the South African National Union, 62, London Wall.

The following, in addition to the Colonial High Commissioners, are amongst those who have already joined the committee:—The Duke of Marlborough, the Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Somerset, the Duke of Athol, Lord Dufferin, Lord Winchester, Lord Northampton, Lord Selborne, Lord Lambton, Lord Meath, Lord Derby, Lord Waldegrave, Lord Dartmouth, Lord

Onslow, Sir Frederick Young, Sir Clementi Smith, Lord Blyth, Sir Hamilton Gold-Adams, Mr. Lionel Hitchens, late Treasurer-General in the Transvaal, Lord Hill, Mr. Stanley Mauchin, Chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce, Mr. R. A. Cooper, M.P., Sir John Cockburn, Sir John Willoughby, Lord Aveland, Lord Stalbridge, Lord Kitchener, Sir William White, Lord Rothschild, Mr. Foster, Mr. Heston, M.P., Lord Grosford, Admiral Sir Cyprian Bickley, Sir John Knill, Lieutenant-General Sir John Edwards, Sir Lovronco Alma-Tadema, R.A., Lord Ridley, Sir H. Kimble, M.H., Lord Wolverton, Sir U. Boerholm Tree, General Sir Ian Hamilton, Sir George Frumpton, R.A., Mr. J. G. Butcher, K.C., M.P., Lord Tennyson, Mr. Munro Ferguson, M.P., Mr. Freeman Murray (secretary, British Empire League), Mr. Harry L. Britain, Sir E. Waterlow, R.A., Sir Frederick Pollock, Mr. A. D. Steel-Maitland, M.P., Sir Eror Herbert M.P., Sir M. Leachcroft, Mr. E. Crawshaw Williams, M.P., Mr. Goldmann, M.P., Sir G. Parker, M.P., and Sir C. Lawes-Witterronge.

## RING UP



FOR A CASE  
OF  
**JOHNSTONE'S**  
M.P.  
**WHISKY**

EXTRACT FROM "THE LANCET."

"OUR ANALYSIS of this Whisky indicates that the statement made in regard to it is honest, that is to say, it is Pure Malt Whisky distilled in the Pot Still. Moreover, the evidence of the palate is in favour of the statement that it is fully matured. The flavour, while malty and rich, is soft. This Whisky is well adapted for Special Dietetic Purposes."

**IT PAYS**  
you to buy this Whisky. Each case contains a coupon, and one who holds the one selected by the Distillers is entitled to a FREE FIRST CLASS PASSAGE HOME.

**H. RUTTONJEE & SON,**  
12601 WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

**MAPPIN & WEBB**

(1908) LIMITED,  
LONDON,

HAVE APPOINTED  
**CHS. J. GAUPP**  
& CO.,

**WATCH MAKERS.**  
**JEWELLERS & OPTICIANS.**

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,  
CHATER ROAD,

OF THEIR  
LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES.

A Very Large Stock, the Finest  
ever seen in the Colony has  
just arrived.

**SPORTING CUPS AND TROPHIES**

**SUNDRY SILVER WARE**  
**PRINCES PLATE**

**OUTLERY**  
**FANCY LEATHER GOODS.**

The Name  
**MAPPIN & WEBB**

IS A  
**GUARANTEE OF QUALITY.**

An Inspection is Solicited.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1910. [1333]



## NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12.

Telegraphic Address: Press Office: A.B.C. 5th, Rd. 1st.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## TO LET

GODOWNS, 95, 96 and 97, Praya East.

Apply—CHATER & MODY.  
Hongkong, 7th December, 1910. [1360]

## ELECTRIC MOTOR FOR SALE

A 24 h.p. ELECTRIC MOTOR with starting switch, pulleys, etc., complete is offered for sale by the undersigned. The Motor is in First Class Condition and suited to local requirements.

Apply—MANAGER,  
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE,  
Hongkong, 22nd November, 1910. [1307]

## "CAPITAL AND COMMERCE"

A Well-known Business Paper in the Far East of inestimable value to the Business Man who finds in it, condensed and scientifically selected from hundreds of special papers and review as well as from the reports of correspondents, all the information he may require, as well as much appreciated leaders on financial or commercial matters.

"Capital and Commerce" is sold in Hongkong at Messrs. KELLY & WAH and Messrs. SAYCE & CO., where subscriptions (\$15.00) can also be received.

For advertisements apply to: D. MAHER & Co., 47, Pedding Street.  
Messrs. MARTI & Co.  
Hongkong, 6th December, 1910. [1343]



SANITARY BOARD OFFICE,  
Hongkong.

## TO THE OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS AND VENTILATION BYELAWS (as amended), every domestic building or part of such building within the CENTRAL Division of the City of Victoria and the WESTERN Division of Kowloon, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a domestic building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of December and January.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this notice means that the houses should be Limewashed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cubicle Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Under-sides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs. The timber must have its Containing Walls limewashed up to the level of the First Floor.

Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Limewashed, but must be Cleaned.

The Central Division of the City lies between Gilman Street and Peel Street on the East and Tank Lane and Cleverly Street on the West.

Kowloon is divided into the Eastern and Western Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the North through the Yau Ma Tei Service Reservoir to the Northern boundary of Kowloon.

The Government Limewashing Contractor is prepared to Cleanse and Limewash floors at the rate of 95 cents per floor, on application being made to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1910.

W. BOWEN-BOWLANDS,  
Secretary.

## "WITH DOG AND GUN IN THE NEW TERRITORY."

BEING the Series of Articles recently contributed to the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" by "Sportman," reproduced in book form.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.  
Hongkong, 29th October, 1910. [1229]

## EXTRA CHOICE. ENGLISH

## HAM

## AND

## BACON

70 Cents Per lb.

## THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

[42]

## NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bores and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED

SHOTS. From No. 10 to 888G. at \$6, \$7 and

\$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES

and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1181]

## INTIMATIONS

## CHINESE IMPERIAL RAILWAY.

## CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

## CHINESE SECTION.

## NOTICE.

THE FIRST SECTION of the above RAILWAY from CANTON (TAI SHA TOW) to SIEN TSUN will be OPENED to Traffic from the 6TH DECEMBER, 1910.

## TIME TABLE.

In force from 6TH DECEMBER, 1910,  
Until Further Notice.

## CANTON (TAI SHA TOW) TO SIEN TSUN.

Miles	STATION	Passenger Trains.		
		No. 1	No. 3	No. 7
		Daily	Week	Sat.
		days	days	days
	CANTON (Tai Sha Tow)	dep. 7.00	12.00	2.00
3.63	SHIEN PAI	arr. 7.09	12.09	2.11
		dep. 7.12	12.12	2.13
7.90	CHE PI	arr. 7.23	12.23	2.26
		dep. 7.24	12.24	2.27
12.53	WU CHUNG	arr. 7.39	12.39	2.43
		dep. 7.42	12.42	2.45
17.09	NAM KONG	arr. 7.53	12.53	2.59
		dep. 7.58	12.58	3.04
21.67	SUN TONG	arr. 8.10	1.10	3.19
		dep. 8.13	1.13	3.21
25.61	TONG MEI	arr. 8.18	1.18	3.27
		dep. 8.21	1.21	3.31
25.54	NGA YEO	arr. 8.28	1.28	3.38
		dep. 8.31	1.31	3.40
29.00	SIEN TSUN	arr. 8.40	1.40	3.51

## SIEN TSUN TO CANTON (TAI SHA TOW).

Miles	STATION	Passenger Trains.		
		No. 2	No. 4	No. 8
		Daily	Week	Sat.
		days	days	days
	SIEN TSUN	dep. 9.15	P.M.	P.M.
3.46	NGA YEO	arr. 9.24	2.24	4.21
		dep. 9.28	2.28	4.23
5.39	TONG MEI	arr. 9.35	2.35	4.30
		dep. 9.38	2.38	4.34
7.33	SUN TONG	arr. 9.44	2.44	4.40
		dep. 9.48	2.48	4.42
11.91	NAM KONG	arr. 10.00	3.00	4.57
		dep. 10.05	3.05	5.01
16.42	WU CHUNG	arr. 10.17	3.17	5.15
		dep. 10.21	3.21	5.17
21.10	CHE PI	arr. 10.32	3.32	5.31
		dep. 10.36	3.36	5.34
25.37	SHIEN PAI	arr. 10.49	3.49	5.47
		dep. 10.53	3.53	5.49
29.00	CANTON (Tai Sha Tow)	arr. 11.02	4.02	6.00

By Order,

THE ADMINISTRATION.

Canton, 28th November, 1910. [1330]

## BAZAAR.

For Aid of the Poor Chinese Orphans of the

ASILE DE LA SAINTE ENFANCE.

(Under the Distinguished Patronage of Their

Excellencies SIR FREDERICK LUGARD,

K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. and LADY LUGARD.)

The Mother Superior and Sisters have the

honour to announce that their ANNUAL

BAZAAR will be held at the CITY HALL

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 8th Dec.,

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

They request your presence in order to inspect

the different Needle and Fancy Works made

by their Poor Orphans.

ASILE DE LA SAINTE ENFANCE.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1910. [1325]

## FOR SALE

## FOR SALE.

REMAINING Portions of MARINE

LOTS 31 and 35, at PRAYA EAST.

Approximate Area, 43,000 Square Feet.

## TO BE LET OR SOLD

IN LOTS TO SUIT TENANTS OR

PURCHASERS.

## MARINE LOT

No. 285

EXTENSIVE WATER

FRONTAGE, DEEP WATER.

Apply—G. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.,

ENGINEERS, & Co.,

PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [84163]

## ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS

of the MEETINGS of the

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the

Session 1909.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE ——— \$3.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1910. [316]

## TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!!!

JUST OPENED, a Large Assortment of

NICE, BEAUTIFUL TOYS to suit

every whim of a Child. Bring your little ones

with you and they won't cry any more.

An early inspection solicited. Prices to suit

every purse. Call quick not to be disappointed.

H. HILFPOOL & Co., 13 & 15, D'Aguiar St.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1910. [1311]

## AUTOMATIC BROWNING

POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 mm.

With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES

FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Fongkong, 6th March, 1907. [38]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## CHINA LIGHT AND POWER CO., LTD.

## LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to the

General Managers of this Company to

issue to CHUN YET CHING, of Shanghai, a

Duplicate Certificate of 100 Shares in the

Company, or other Certificate or Certificates in

lieu thereof, upon the statement that the

Original Certificate, No. 700-100 Shares

numbered 25351/25450, and dated 9th February,

1906, has been LOST or DESTROYED; and

Notice is hereby given that if within 30 days

from the date thereof no claim or representation

in respect of such Original Certificate is made to

the General Managers they will then proceed to

deal with such application for a Duplicate.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.

St. George's Building,  
Hongkong, 16th November, 1910. [1290]

## WEI SAN KNITTING COMPANY, LTD.

## LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to the

General Managers of this Company to

issue to CHING YUE, of Shanghai, Duplicate

Certificates of 1,000 Shares in the Company, or

other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof,

upon the statement that the Original Certificate,

No. 18-100 Shares numbered 821/920

" 19-100 " " " 921/1020

" 20-100 " " " 1021/1120

" 21-100 " " " 1121/1220

" 22-100 " " " 1221/1320

" 23-100 " " " 1321/1420

" 24-100 " " " 1421/1520

" 25-100 " " " 1521/1620

" 26-100 " " " 1621/1720

" 27-100 " " " 1721/1820

and dated 2nd March, 1910, have been LOST

or DESTROYED; and Notice is hereby

given that if within 30 days from the Date

hereof no claim or representation in respect of

such Original Certificate is made to the

General Managers they will then proceed to

deal with such application for a Duplicate.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.

St. George's Building,  
Hongkong, 16th November, 1910. [1291]

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE Undersigned have REMOVED their

Offices and Showrooms to No. 7,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (Second Floor),

above the DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

DADY BULLER & Co.,  
General Managers,  
Insurance Agents,  
Manufacturers' Representatives  
and Commission Agents.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1910. [1335]

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL

A DAL Ship Chandler and Comprodor,

formerly at No. 29, Hing Loong Street,

has TO-day REMOVED to No. 28, DES

VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, opposite the

Owl Grill Oyster Room.

Mongkong, 2nd December, 1910. [1342]

## SUITABLE FOR

## XMAS PRESENTS.

CANTON SATIN, SILK, EMBROID

ERED TABLE COVER, TABLE

CENTRE, SCARVES, CHINESE FLAG

FOR DECORATION and CUSHION COVER,

SATIN EMBROIDERED CUFFS and

COLLARS, MANTLE DRAPE, BAGS, &c.

CANTON LINEN EMBROIDERED,

BED SPREADS, TABLE COVER, TABLE

CENTRE, PILLOW CASES, INSERTION,

DRAWN WORK, DOYLIES, &c., &c.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.,

No. 14, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1910. [707]

## JUST RECEIVED and FOR SALE for

the PRESENT SEASON.

From the AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL

ASSOCIATION of LONDON.

A selection of the best varieties of their famous

and tested

## VEGETABLE and FLOWER

## SEEDS.

ALSO

GARDEN FERTILISERS, BOOKS ON GARDENING,

&c., &c.

## GRACA &amp; CO.

1131 27, DES VOUX ROAD, HONGKONG

## A LING &amp; CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## FURNITURE and PHOTO GOODS

## STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description

in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [1184]

## SINGON &amp; Co.



For your own comfort  
in Tropical Countries use  
**CALVERT'S**  
**Carbolic Soaps.**

Sold by local Chemists and Stores. Made by F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

Guarded against  
Infection.

Perfect Personal  
Cleanliness.

Freedom from  
Skin Irritation.

**Calvert's 20% Carbolic Soap.**

Among the special purposes for which this powerful antiseptic soap is useful, it has secured a wide popularity as a safeguard against infection, as a protection against mosquitoes and other insects, or for antiseptically cleansing their bites.

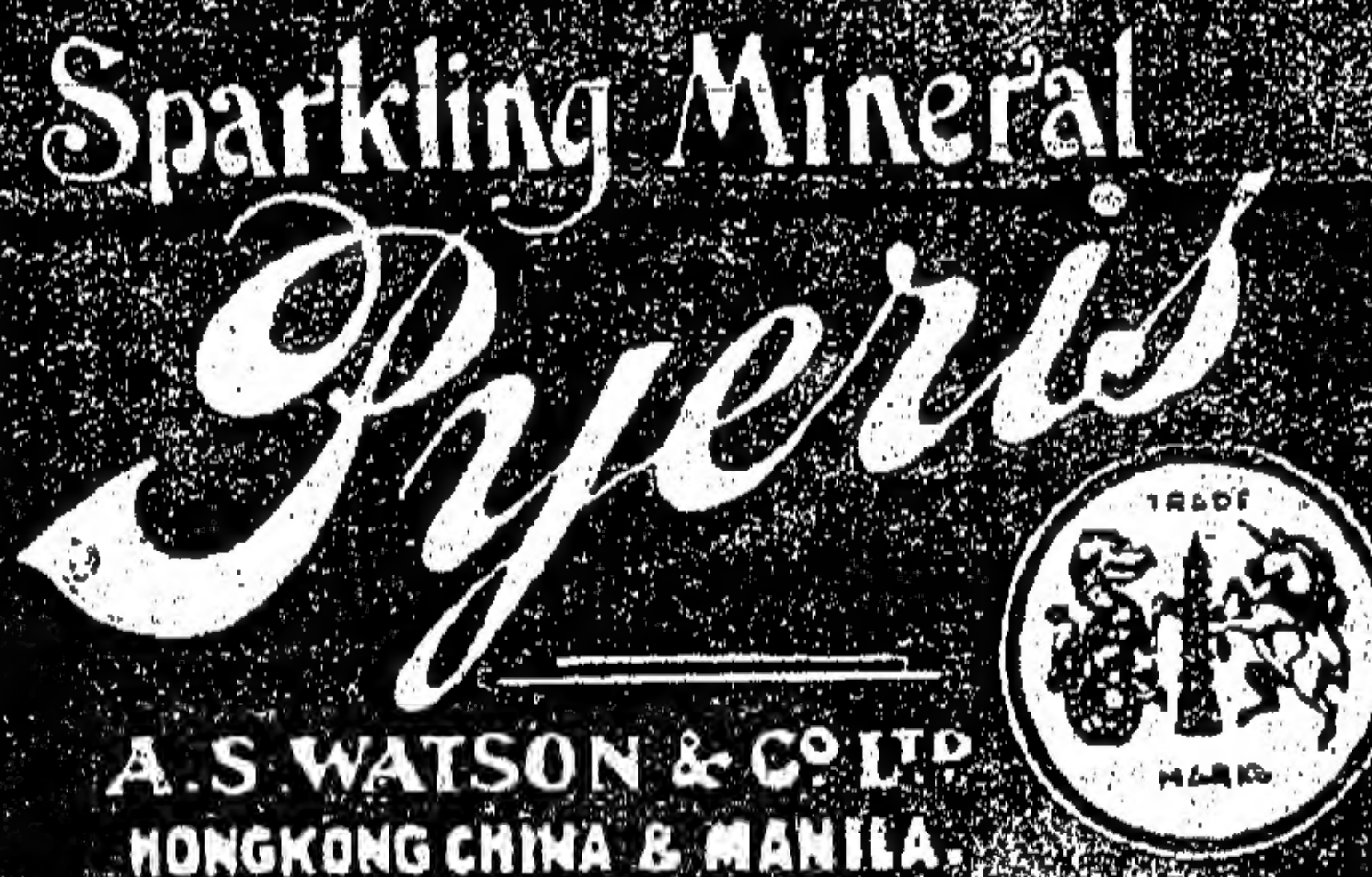
**Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap.**

You will appreciate the feeling of thorough purification ensured by the antiseptic properties of this delicately perfumed soap, while its pure quality meets the requirements of even a sensitive skin.

**Calvert's Carbolic Prickly-heat Soap.**

is most serviceable in warm climates as a preventive of prickly-heat or other skin irritation. Well adapted for regular bath and toilet use by its purity, antiseptic properties and pleasant perfume.

Which meets your special need?  
Each suits the climate.



**COLEMAN'S**  
**WINCARNIS,**  
**THE GREATEST TONIC**  
**IN THE WORLD.**

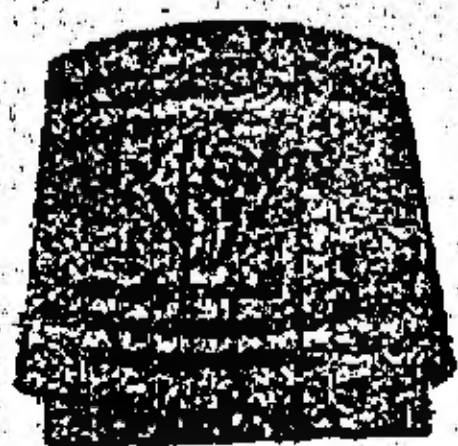


WHAT IT HAS DONE FOR OTHERS it will DO FOR YOU. Its refreshing and exhilarating effects are a revelation to those who have never tried it before. "WINCARNIS" has a charm all its own, which you cannot fail to appreciate. The combination of all that is most nourishing in Beef and Malt is prepared in Wincarnis gives a TWO-POWER STANDARD that cannot be equalled for giving Strength and Stamina, Vitality and Force to Men, Women and Children.

**BUY IT TO-DAY**  
From any leading Chemist.  
**MUSTARD & COMPANY**  
Wholesale Distributors for China and Hongkong  
No. 22, Museum Road, Corner of Scotch Road, Shanghai.

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF  
LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS

**THORNE'S**  
**OLD VAT**



**SCOTCH WHISKY.**  
SOLE AGENTS IN  
HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILA.  
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

**Rowland's**  
**Macassar**  
**Oil**

**FOR THE HAIR**  
is the Best Preparation you can use.  
**WHY?**

BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, brittle, and thin, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the hair, the loss of which causes baldness. BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well oiled and not dry, or you will soon lose it. Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky. Men require it to prevent baldness. Children require it to lay the foundation for luxuriant growth. Sold in Golden Colour for Fair Hair. Of Jars, Cans, and Bottles. London. Avoid cheap imitations and only buy the genuine Rowland's.

**HAMBURG LETTER.**

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

November 11th.

**THE STATE OF TRADE.**

As we approach the month of December official and unofficial estimates of the probable dividends of the numerous joint stock companies in this country are being circulated. Roughly speaking, the same as last year are predicted, and the expectation seems to be justified by the state of trade generally and the favourable reports received from the majority of the industrial establishments, the cotton spinning industry being almost the only exception. Although there is an improvement noticeable there, too, complaints of the unremunerative prices of yarns and goods are still numerous. The constant erection of new mills, and the extension of old ones must be held responsible for this in a very great measure, for the production of yarns and goods has exceeded the requirements of the world, necessitating the adoption of "short" "we" everywhere, whilst the supply of the raw material has proved insufficient for even the reduced consumption. Prices have risen in consequence and speculators, with a true appreciation of the facts than spinners, have exploited the situation. Spinners have therefore had to pay high prices for their cotton without being able to obtain a proportionate advance for their yarns owing to general over-production. Matters are improving, however, particularly in Lancashire, where a brisk business seems to have been doing for a considerable time now.

**THE WOOLLEN TRADE.**

The woollen trade has been in a far more favourable position in spite of the steady rise in prices owing to the shortness of supplies; but then there has not been the same increase in the spinning plant as in cotton. With regard to the supply of wool during the ensuing season the recent report of the German Consul-General in Buenos Ayres dated September 20th on the yield of the last clip in Argentina is of some interest. He states that the total is estimated at 186,800 tons, or about 20 per cent. less than that of the year before, owing to an epidemic amongst the sheep and the unusual lightness of the fleeces. An analysis of the estimate shows—

	Tons
Exports from October 1st, 1909, to September 8th, 1910, to have amounted to 548,066 bales at 445 kilos each	154,900
Probable shipments from September 8th to end of the month, 2,000 bales	900
Home consumption	6,000
70 per cent. of 35,800 tons sheep skins exported	25,000
Total...	186,800

The exports, according to the returns of the government board of agriculture, have reached 170,000 tons valued at £2,521,731, of which 16,426 tons were shipped to Great Britain, 71,192 to France, 43,119 to Germany, 119,999 to Belgium, 1,805 to Italy, 18,961 to the United States, and the remainder to other countries. The production of wool has again fallen off in the province of Buenos Ayres in consequence of the increasing cultivation of cereals and the raising of cattle on a large scale. On the other hand, it has increased in the southern parts of Argentina. It is expected that the yield of the present season will be at least equal to that of the last, as the mortality amongst the mother sheep caused by the epidemic and drought is likely to be more than made up by the unusual number of young lambs and the heavier weight of the fleeces. Prices, which advanced slightly in the beginning of last season have been well maintained throughout for the finer descriptions, crossbreds having given way a little towards the close.

There has been a lull in the wool markets of late and China descriptions more especially are moving off but slowly.

**THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS.**

The victory gained by the Democrats in the United States at the elections a few days ago is looked upon as on the whole as favourable to trade, as the party is to a certain degree pledged to a revision of the tariff. On the other hand, the position of trusts and combines of all kinds will become stronger, or is at least likely to do so, which might adversely affect business in general.

**IMPERIAL INSURANCE.**

On the subject of dividends mentioned above I wish to add a few remarks on the heavy tax for benevolent purposes borne by the great industrial establishments in Germany. It appears, for instance, that the "Laurahütte," which has been in the habit of distributing an annual dividend of between 5 and 6 per cent., contributes a similar amount every year to the imperial insurance funds to the communal and its own benevolent institutions, so that the workmen participate to the same extent collectively, if not individually, in the profits made, as the shareholders, over and beyond their wages. It is stated that in the mining districts of the Ruhr valley ten of the largest works spend amounts equal to 82 per cent. of the dividends for the benefit of their work people, 3 per cent. going to the State funds, 15 per cent. to communal institutions and the remainder in support of their own private homes and hospitals. It is not surprising under the circumstances that new schemes of State insurance proposed by the Government should meet with little sympathy in industrial circles, as they add to the cost of production, thus increasing the difficulty of competition with other countries. The draft bill for the old age, and widow and orphan insurance for employees in private life, of which gave an outline some time ago is now under consideration and will be submitted to the Reichstag at the next session.

**SANATOGEN**

**THE CUP OF HEALTH**

**FOR THE SEVEN AGES OF MAN**

**AND HEALING**

**EVERY** age of life in Shakespeare's immortal "Seven Ages" is prone to diseases which undermine the nervous system and deplete the vitality.

Sanatogen, the world-renowned revitaliser, is the remedy of remedies to overcome these disabilities and restore to the normal any incorrect action of the bodily functions.

**For Wasting.**

In the disorders of "The Infant," as much Sanatogen as will go "on the point of a knife," as Beatrice says in *Much Ado*, will overcome the retarding influence of disease and enable the little one to develop into a robust "School Boy with shining morning face," when a teaspoonful with each meal will make and keep him strong and healthy.

When, like "The Lover" and "The Soldier," he is fighting for his position in the world, and is liable to be struck down by nervous and wasting diseases, draughts from the "Cup of Health" enable him to continue the fight with unimpaired vigour.

**For Nervous Breakdown.**

The years take him into the condition of "The Justice," and he prefers a sedentary to an active life—then Sanatogen is equally efficacious in maintaining that equilibrium which physicians call health.

As age advances, and, through the gradual disintegration of the tissues, he becomes the "lean and slippered Pantaloon," Sanatogen staves off the ravages of time, while in the "Last Scene" of extreme old age it feeds the flickering flame and prolongs life as nothing else has ever done.

**SANATOGEN** is a white powder, a chemical compound of glycerophosphate of sodium, the active principle of the nervous system, with milk proteid, the chief body-building food which, when mixed with water, milk, or other liquid, becomes the veritable "Cup of Health and Healing."

In all forms of nervous diseases with their train of alarming symptoms, like loss of memory, depression of spirits, lassitude, insomnia, etc., it rapidly restores the tissue which has been lost.

**King Edward VII's Physician,**

Dr. Ott, Marienbad, praises Sanatogen very highly, and says:—"I have been using Sanatogen for a number of years in my practice with excellent results. These results have been notably good in cases of elderly people when it was desirable to build up the strength and stimulate the bodily functions."

**The Hon. Mr. Justice Robertson**

—Judge Chief Court, Lahore, writes:—"My experience so far with Sanatogen has been very favourable. I took it for some weeks during the most trying season of the year—June, July, August—in Lahore and the Punjab plains, and found it a great strengthener."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all chemists and bazaars. An interesting booklet, "How to Keep Well in Tropical Climates," will be sent post free, on application, to all mentioning this paper.

Address:—Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai.

"PERPETUAL FIRE."

An interesting natural phenomenon is attracting large crowds from Hamburg and the surrounding districts to the parish of Neuenhagen in the neighbourhood of the small town of Bergedorf. Whilst engaged in boring for water in a field the workmen employed suddenly heard a violent detonation in the bowels of the earth followed by a voluminous outflow of subterranean gases through the bore-hole. They succeeded in fixing a cap with three apertures on the top of the pipe, but very soon afterwards the gases ignited, and have been burning ever since with a terrific rambling noise that can be heard many miles off. The fiery column seems to reach a height of about 25 feet, but as the weather has all along been rather boisterous the flame is being driven rather and thither by the wind, presenting a magnificent spectacle, particularly at night. Attempts to extinguish it, in order to make it available for practical purposes, have so far proved futile, and apparently the only thing to be done now is to let the fire burn itself out. When that may be nobody can tell, it being at present impossible to investigate the matter on account of the enormous heat emitted. The gas is supposed to be carburated hydrogen and to emanate from vast beds of alkalis, which are so numerous all along the middle course of the Elbe, whereas coal and lignite are not known to exist anywhere in the neighbourhood.

**報新外中港香**  
**CHUNG NGOI SAN PO**  
(Chinese Daily Press),  
PUBLISHED DAILY,  
Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best Advertising medium among the Native Community.  
Established for over FIFTY YEARS.  
Circulates largely throughout Southern China Indo-China, etc.  
Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong 131, Fleet Street, London, or from the different Agents.  
Documents translated from or into Classical or Colloquial Chinese.

**STOMALIX**  
Sole of Cures. Cures Dyspepsia and all other ailments of the Stomach and Intestines, painful and otherwise.  
Distributing Agents: FRANCES HENRIY & SONS, Ltd., London, Eng.

**APIOLINE**  
(CHAPOTEAUT)  
**LADIES' SAFE REMEDY**  
For functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex. Prescribed by the highest French Medical authorities and superior to Tansy, steel Drops and Penny royal. CHAPOTEAUT, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.  
Sole by A. S. Watson & Co.

**Big C**  
Borated Golden Seal Compound  
A safe and simple remedy for Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Hay Fever, Rheumatism, Irritation, Stomach and all other ailments of the respiratory system, throat and urinary organs.  
AT CHEMISTS  
It is not over-reckoned. Treatise with much useful information on request. The Big C Compound Co. Ltd., U.S.A.

**NAPIER JOHNSTONES' "SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.**



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:  
**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**  
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

**KEATING'S LOZENGES**  
Easily Gave  
**THE WORST COUGH**  
One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 50 years is a certain test of their marvellous value.  
Sold in bottles everywhere.











### VESSELS ON THE BERTH

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point

[illegible]

**THE Steamship**  
**"BRECONSHIRE,"**  
 Captain Tomlinson, will be despatched  
 above about 14th December.  
 For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Ltd.**  
 Agents,  
 Hongkong, 1st December, 1910. [13]

**MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.**

Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work Electrical Drives, Hydraulic and Pneumatic Tools, installed throughout the Works

**TAIKOO DOCK YARD & ENGINEERING CO. LIMITED. HONGKONG.**

**TAIKOO DOCK YARD OF HONGKONG.**

GRAVING DOCK  
757' x 88' x 34' 6"  
Pumps empty Dock in 2 1/2 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-TON ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES THROUGHOUT THE SHOPS RANGING UP TO 100 TONS.

Estimates given for Docking, Repairs to Hull and Machinery, Constructional Work.

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**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
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1912

**SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.**



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**SHIPPERS**  
**Cutler, Palmer & Co., London.**  
**AGENTS**  
**SIEMSEN & CO.,**  
**HONGKONG.**







# RODI & WIENENBERGER, A.G. PFORZHEIM i.B.

THE Undersigned Agent keeps a STOCK of Genuine Gold Jewellery: Necklets, Bracelets, Brooches, Scarf-Pins, Watch-Chains, etc.

FOR INSPECTION INVITE:

## HUGO C. A. FROMM,

HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING. TELEPHONE 960.

### POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The Himalayas, with the English mail of the 11th ultimo, left Singapore on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 5.30 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Friday, the 9th inst., at 6 a.m. This packet brings the parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the 2nd of November, and for despatch overland on the 8th of November.

The Korea, with the American mail, is estimated to leave Manila on Thursday, the 8th inst., p.m. and may be expected here on Saturday, the 10th inst.

FOR	PER	DATE
Hohow and Hailphong	Chihli	Wednesday, 7th, 8.00 A.M.
Port Payard and Huiphong	Tonkin	Wednesday, 7th, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Tientsin	Wednesday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
Saigon	Tientsin	Wednesday, 7th, 1.15 P.M.
Manila	Sui Tai	Wednesday, 7th, 2.00 P.M.
Saigon	Lycanosa	Wednesday, 7th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Zafra	Wednesday, 7th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai	Buian Maru	Wednesday, 7th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Wosang	Thursday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Sui Tai	Thursday, 8th, 1.15 P.M.
Kobe and Yokohama	Atsuta Maru	Thursday, 8th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Chenau	Thursday, 8th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hatchung	Friday, 9th, 10.00 A.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Manila, Zamboanga and Surabaya

Shanghai SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Timor, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dundee, Perth, and Fremantle

EUROPE, & C. INDIA VIA TUPICORIN (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON Extra Postage 10 cents.)

(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday, 9th inst., at 5 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow

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Singapore, Penang and Colombo

### COMMERCIAL

#### EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON	December 6th.
LONDON	Telegraphic Transfer 1/10 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/10 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/10 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/10 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/10 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/10 1/2

ON	December 6th.
PARIS	Bank Bills, on demand 233
Credits, at 4 months' sight 237	
ON DEMAND	188 1/2
NEW YORK	Bank Bills, on demand 44 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight 45 1/2	
BOMBAY	Telegraphic Transfer 137 1/2
Bank, on demand 137 1/2	
CALCUTTA	Telegraphic Transfer 137 1/2
Bank, on demand 137 1/2	
SHANGHAI	Bank, at sight 73 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight 74 1/2	
ON YOKOHAMA	On demand 50 1/2
ON MANILA	On demand 50 1/2
ON SINGAPORE	On demand 110 1/2
ON HATYIA	On demand 110 1/2
ON HAI PHONG	On demand 110 1/2
ON SAIGON	On demand 110 1/2
ON BANGKOK	On demand 110 1/2
SINGAPORE, Bank's Buying Rate	\$10.80
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$56.00
SILVER, per oz.	\$25.00

#### SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese	20 cents piece	7.85 discount
Chinese	10	88.10
Hongkong	20	87.50
Hongkong	10	87.95

### SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 6TH, 1910.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.
BANKS—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$890.
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	27	46	\$80, buyers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$8, sellers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$10, sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$90 cts., buyers
China Provisional Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$7 1/2, sellers
COTTON MILLS—				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 57 1/2
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$4 1/2, buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 75
Leau-Kang-Mow C. Spin & Weav. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 48 1/2
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 250.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$74	\$6	\$17 1/2, buyers
DOCKS AND WHARVES—				
Hongkong & Wharves & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$51 1/2, sales
Hongkong & Wharves & G. Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$51, buyers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$63
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 67 1/2
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	35,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 57 1/2
Fenwick & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$5.
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$3 1/2, sellers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$205.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$20.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	\$50	\$50	\$97, sal. & buy.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$135, sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$18, sellers
Hongkong South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	\$7	\$7.
INSURANCES—				
China Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$185.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$25	\$116, buyers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83 1/2	\$25	\$87 1/2
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$25	\$50	\$360, sales
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$25	\$5	Tls. 130, sales
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$27 1/2, sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$195.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS—				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$100, sellers
Humphreys, Satawa and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$6, sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$33, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 105.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$59.
MINING—				
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Fos. 250	all	\$700.
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	\$1	\$6 1/2, sellers
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$13, sellers
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$8.
REFINERIES—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$125.
London Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$22, sellers
Robinson Piano Co., Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$50.
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES—				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$20, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$31.
Hongkong, Canton & Swatow S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$13	all	\$7, sal. L'don
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 def.	\$5	all	\$5.25, 25.2.6.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$2 1/2, sellers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$12 1/2.
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$25.
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	\$5.
STORES AND DISPENSARIES—				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$10, buyers
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$23.
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$3, sellers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$6 1/2.
Weissmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	\$10	\$12, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 only	\$10	\$10	\$11 1/2, sellers
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 fideis	\$10	\$10	\$300.
RUBBERS—				
Allagars	750,000	all	all	5/-
Anglo-Malays	1,500,000	all	all	23/6
Balgownie	151,200	all	all	\$11 (Sta.)
Batu Tigar	70,000	all	all	90/-
Bukit Kajang	80,000	all	all	63/6
Custfields, fully paid	30,000	all	all	117/6
Chavris	70,000	all	all	10/-
Eastern and International	250,000	all	all	14/6 prem.
Highlands and Lowlands	307,143	all	all	105/3
Kanunings	1,825,000	all	all	5/6 prem.
Kuala Lumpur	180,000	all	all	15/6
Labus	100,000	all	all	68/9 x div.
Ledbury's	100,000	all	all	47/-
Linggis	1,266,000	all	all	13/-
London Ventures	1,750,000	all	all	5/3
Merlemons	45,000	all	all	63/6 (Sta.)
Pegohs	50,000	all	all	17/6 prem.
Rubber Trusts	100,000	all	all	27/6 (Sta.)
Sandycrofts	65,000	all	all	72/6
Sapongs	125,000	all	all	\$12 (Sta.)
Shelfords	98,000	all	all	10/-
Singapore and Johore	30,000	all	all	113/- sales
Sumatra Paras	170,000	all	all	
Sungai-Kapang				
United Sargeants				

Loan.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.
		VERNON & SMYTH, Share-Brokers.		

## ALWAYS IN DEMAND.

A SUCCESS BASED ON EXCELLENCE.

## "THREE CASTLES"

### CIGARETTES.

MILD (Green label).  
MEDIUM (Yellow label).  
MAGNUMS (large size).

In 20's Packets or 50's Air Tight Tins.

These Popular Cigarettes are Manufactured in BRISTOL from the finest grades of Virginia Tobacco with all the skill which W. D. & H. O. WILLS have acquired during the 200 years which have elapsed since their business was established. They have a value which convinces the smoker, because they are the result of expert choosing and handling from Tobacco field to the packet or tin.

Sold Everywhere.

## THE NESTLÉ & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.

CHAM (SWITZERLAND) AND LONDON.



Another Famous Product of the above Company is—

### STERILIZED NATURAL MILK.

A trial of which will satisfy you of its EXCELLENCE.

20 Cents Per Tin.  
\$2.30 ... Per Doz. Tins.  
\$20.00 ... Per Case of 4 Doz. Tins.

ON SALE AT—

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
SWAN TYE, Queen's Road Central.  
CHERRING TYE, Queen's Road Central.  
NAN YUEN, Queen's Road East.  
NAM HING LOONG, Queen's Road Central.  
MUTUAL STORES, Queen's Road Central.  
HONGKONG CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, 11, Canton Road.

1335

### VISITORS AT HOTELS.

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Mr. M. Adams	Capt. & Mrs. Marques
Mr. F. J. Allen	Miss K. A. Massey
Mr. D. K. Anderson	Dr. H. B. McHenry
Dr. C. de la Hende	Mr. J. T. McLaughlin
Mr. J. E. Andrew	Mr. & Mrs. MacLean
Mrs. E. S. Andrews	Mr. & Mrs. Macleod
Mr. J. H. Baehhouse	Mr. & Mrs. J. Meier
Mrs. David Baird	Mr. J. F. Miller
Mr. H. C. Bostky	Dr. C. Mendes
Mr. F. H. Beck	Mr. J. P. D. Moore
Mrs. & Mrs. Benjamin Beer	Mr. J. J. Moring
Mr. & Mrs. N. H. Bent	Mr. B. B. Moulden
Mrs. & Mrs. N. F. Blance	Mr. M. F. Murray
Mrs. & Mrs. F. Breaker	Mr. L. P. Needham
Mrs. Birdsall	Mr. & Mrs. N. E. New
Mr. F. M. Brooks	Mr. & Mrs. H. M. N.
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Mr. B. Doman	Mrs. & Mrs. E. E.
Mr. N. Edgar	2 children
Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Ehrenfeld	Mr. L. A. Philipp
Miss Ferguson	Dr. C. F. Potts
Mr. & Mrs. J. Ferguson	Capt. E. Rafon
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Mr. H. G. Fisher	Miss E. M. Reid
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Mrs. & Mrs. Fry & infant	Mr. E. K. Rodgers
Mr. E. E. Garner	Mrs. G. G. Rogers
Mr. O. A. Glover	Mr. C. B. Schaffner
Mr. J. G. Goodman	Mr. A. S. Shagby
Mr. & Mrs. C. Granga	Miss J. B. Smith
Capt. Guedes	Mr. H. H. Solomon
Capt. T. G. Hall	Dr. and Mrs.
Mr. J. C. Hamilton	Spaulding
Mr. A. Harrison	Mr. J. Spithies
Mr. C. L. Henderson	Miss A. Squares
Mrs. & Mrs. C. F. Hendrie	Dr. & Mrs. G. E.
Miss Hendrie	R. N.
Misses E. & M. Hendie	Mr. J. C. Steen
Hon. Mrs. & Mrs. E. A. Hewett	Mrs. W. M. Strat
Mr. H. L. Hillier	Mr. L. P. Stone
Miss Hogg	Mr. H. T. Storr
Miss T. H. Hooper	Mr. and Mrs. Thompson
Dr. S. Hough	Mr. F. Vincent
Mr. C. Humphreys	Mrs. A. Watson
Mr. H. M. Ivy	Mr. H. Weitz
Mrs. C. M. Jack	Mr. & Mrs. L. J.
Mr. E. E. Jacobs	Com. & Mrs. J. J.
Mrs. & Mrs. M. Joblin	Mr. & Mrs. H. J. H.
Mr. John Kharinsky	Mr. D. White
Mr. H. F. Kidder	Miss C. P. Whitt
Mr. F. H. Klimeanek	Mr. E. S. Wilson
Mr. Albert Kopp	Mrs. & Mrs. E. Wilson
Mr. A. Lovaer	The Messrs H. C.
Mr. E. H. Little	Miss H. Wilson
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Mr. W. Logan	Withington
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